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离颚细蜂亚科一新属新种

（膜翅目：细蜂科）*

何 俊 华　　储 吉 明
（浙江农业大学，杭州）　（浙江省农业科学院，杭州）

离颚细蜂亚科 Vanhorniinae 隶于细蜂总科 Serphoidea 细蜂科 Serphidae，是一种十分珍异的蜂类，全世界仅知 2 属 4 种，即离颚细蜂属 *Vanhornia* 2 种，分别产于美国和瑞典；卵腹细蜂属 *Heloriserphuas* 2 种，均产于智利。本文记述从贵州省采到的一新属新种。该亚科在我国和东洋区也是首次报道。模式标本存浙江农业大学生物防治研究室。

华颚细蜂属 *Sinicivanhornia* 新属

模式种：贵州华颚细蜂 *Sinicivanhornia quizhouensis* 新种。

上颊很宽；后头脊中央稍下凹；上颚极宽，具 4 个三角形的齿，齿尖更偏向下方，两上颚闭合时不相接触；触角窝与唇基之距离约等于触角窝之直径。前胸背板无前沟缘脊；盾纵沟深，几达后缘，内有凹洼；小盾片稍隆起，前槽内有 5 个凹洼；中胸侧板大部分凹陷。翅脉如图。腹部无柄；愈合背板和愈合腹板基部均有发达的横脊并由此伸出纵皱；愈合腹板中央有一受纳产卵管的纵沟，沟之两侧各有 3 条细纵皱；愈合背板之后的背板勺形，中央有纵隆的光滑区域。产卵管沿腹部下方前伸；产卵管鞘细长，无毛，弯曲，比腹部长。

本新属与离颚细蜂属 *Vanhornia crawford*, 1909 基本上相似，其不同之处主要是触角窝，离唇基约等于触角窝之直径；上颚 4 齿；产卵管鞘明显比腹部长。而离颚细蜂属触角窝，至唇基距离小于其直径；上颚 3 齿；产卵管鞘与腹长相等。

贵州华颚细蜂 *Sinicivanhornia quizhouensis* 新种（图 1—4）

雌虫：体长 6.7；前翅长 4.7mm。

额宽约为中长的 2 倍，具粗刻点，在下方中央有 Y 形脊；颜面很短，有中纵脊，与 Y 形脊相连；唇基很宽；上颚闭合时不相接触，表面具刻点，有 4 个三角形大齿，齿均稍伸向下方，上齿近于唇基，第 2 齿最大，第 3、4 齿较小；复眼达于上颚基部；单眼小，排列呈矮三角形，侧单眼间距比单复眼间距稍大，为侧单眼直径的 2.4 倍；头顶光滑，具稀疏刻点；后头脊细，中央稍下凹；上颊强度隆起，侧观长为复眼宽的 1.6 倍；触角窝与唇基之距离等于触角窝之长度，着生部位及周围甚凹入；触角短，长约为头宽的 1.35 倍，11 节+（端部已断），柄节粗，梗节短，第一鞭节长，以后各节依次渐短。胸部具粗刻点；前胸背板凹陷内具刻

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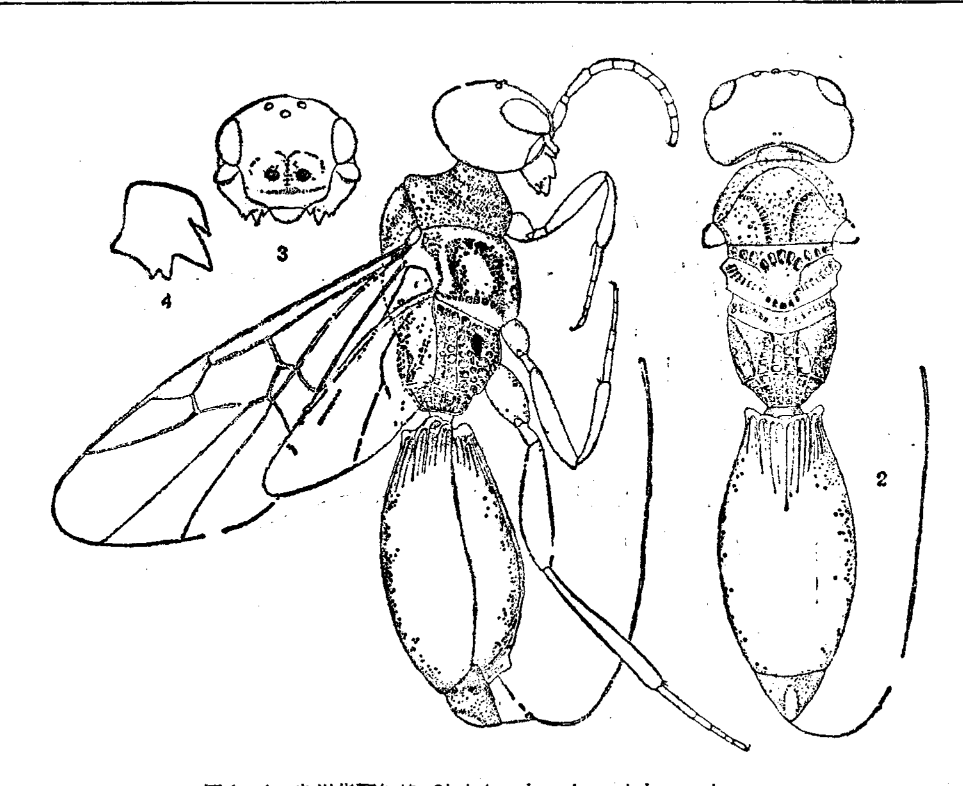


图 1—4　贵州华颚细蜂 *Sinicivanhornia quizhouensis* sp. nov.
1.体形，外面观(左图)；2.头、胸、腹部，背面观；3.头，前面观；4.上颚。

点；盾纵沟深，几达后缘，沟内有凹洼；中胸侧板有一大凹陷；小盾片前凹内有 5 个深洼，后方亦有洼凹 5 个；后小盾片具强纵脊；后胸侧板具粗网皱，但中央有一小块光滑区。并胸腹节向后方收窄，表面具强纵脊和粗网皱。翅脉如图。腹部愈合背板和愈合腹板基部有发达的横脊，并由此伸出纵皱，中央纵皱在基部 0.3，侧方纵皱在基部 0.15，其余部分散生刻点，刻点至后方较密且多毛；愈合背板之后的背板勺形，中央有梭形的光滑区域；愈合腹板除基部有纵皱外，有一深中沟，沿沟缘及两侧有 3 条细纵皱，沿后缘有平行的低皱 6 条。产卵管鞘细长，长为腹长的 1.34 倍。

体黑色。触角柄节黑褐色，其余暗红色。足黑褐色；腿节最基部暗红色；前中足胫节和跗节褐黄色；后足胫节和跗节淡褐色。翅端半带烟色；翅痣及强脉黑褐色。

正模：♀，贵州惠水，1986. VI. 2，储吉明采，浙江农业大学生物防治研究室标本编号 861718。

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A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF VANHORNIINAE FROM CHINA (HYMENOPTERA: SERPHIDAE)

HE JUN-HUA
(*Zhejiang Agricultural University, Hangzhou*)

CHU JI-MING
(*Zhejiang Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Hangzhou*)

***Sinicivanhornia* gen. nov.**

Type-species: *Sinicivanhornia quizhouensis* sp. nov.

Female: Temple very wide. Occipital carina complete dipped downward at the midline. Mandible extremely wide, with 4 triangular teeth that project downward rather than mesad, not meeting the opposing mandible on midline. Antennal sockets separated from clypeus about as long as socket-diameter. Pronotum without an epomia. Notaulus sharp, foveolate, reaching almost to hind edge of mesoscutum. Scutellum weakly convex, the prescutellar drpression occupied by 5 large foveae. Mesopleurum mostly concave. Venation as figured. Abdomen without a stalk. Base of syntergite and synsternite both with a heavy transverse ridge followed by longitudinal wrinkles. Synsternite with a median longitudinal furrow for receiving ovipositor, with 3 longitudinal wrinkles on each side of median forrow. Syntergite followed by a scoop-shaped tergite that caps apex of abdomen with a smooth median shuttle swelling. Ovipositor forward along under side of abdomen Ovipositor sheath distinctly longer than abdomen, slender, hairless, and flexible.

This genus is very close to *Vanhornia* Crawford 1909 in general respects except for the difference in antennal socket separated from clypeus about as long as socket-diameter, mandible 4 triangular teeth, and ovipositor sheath distinctly longer than abdomen.

This subfamily Vanhorniinae is new to China and Oriental Region.

***Sinicivanhornia quizhouensis* sp. nov.**

Female: Front wing 4.7 mm. long. Temple strongly convex 1.6 as long as width of eye. Syntergite with longitudinal wrinkling on basal 0.3 medially and 0.15 laterally. Ovipositor sheath 1.34 times as long as abdomen.

Black. Antenna dark red with scape blackish brown. Legs blackish brown except for extreme base of femora dark red, fore and middle tibiae and tarsi yellowish brown, hind tibia and tarsus light brown. Wing infuscate in apical half, the stigma and strongly veins blackish brown.

Male: Unknown.

Host: Unknown.

Holotype: ♀, Huishui Co. in Guizhou Prov. (26.1 N, 106.6 E) VI. 2. 1986, collected by Chu Jiming, No. 861718, deposited in the Laboratory of biological control, Zhejiang Agricultural University, Hangzhou.